The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,900.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Marriage.

KEILY—BOURKE—April 20th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Fort, Mr. E. W. Keily, G. I. P. Railway, to Miss Helena Maria Bourke, of St. Heliers, Jersey.

Death.

HOLTHAM—At the European General Hospital, Bombay, Mr. Thomas Holtham, Pensioned Conductor Bombay Ordnance Department, aged 47 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and a large family.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 1/0 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Vizagapatam	17	„ Vizagapatam	21
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	23
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	26
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	28
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	29
„ Galle	24	„ Colombo	1
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	2
„ Pondicherry	25	„ Cochin	3
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	3
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	3
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	4
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	4
arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,088 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingorla if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie Station, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and 30th each month to the Rangoon mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Ld.) will despatch the SteamShip "PENANG," 800 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, as an extra Steamer to Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, at 6 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail with quick despatch.)

MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply so

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May.

For light freight apply to

B. P. FIELD, Jr.,
Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1308 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per French Ship "NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES," Captain Exmelin, from Mauritius, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by Captain Exmelin at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship *Notre Dame des Victoires*.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods, per ship "HARTFELL," Courtnay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtnay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Courtnay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1868.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver. Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Bhram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargos moderate. Terms cash in advance.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. 26, Victoria.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

RIMMEL'S ILANGILANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Gold or Silver and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

GEO NICOLL & CO.,

No. 24 Meadow Street, Bombay,
„ 1 East Street, Poona,

BOOT AND SHOE IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just received, Overland, a large supply of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.

G. N. and Co. call special attention to their Manufacturing Establishment, which is under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Foreman. All Orders entrusted to them will meet with attention and despatch.

N. B. We beg to call special notice to our present Stock, being the largest ever exposed for sale in Bombay.

Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

Terms—CASH.

NOTICES.

TINCTURES, ESSENCES, LINIMENTS, &c., can now be obtained at our Fort and Byculla Houses at English prices. To Surgeons, and Owners of Dispensaries, this is a matter of interest, which, when found, they would do well to "make a note of."

ROGERS & Co.

BOTTLES, Stoppered and Plain, of all sizes, suitable for Stock or Dispensing purposes, at little more than Invoice Cost.

ROGERS & Co.

SULPHURIC ETHER for Ice Machines, cheaper than it can be obtained elsewhere in this Presidency.

ROGERS & Co.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—A choice assortment, with Gold and Silver Mountings, at greatly reduced prices.

ROGERS & Co.

MICROSCOPES.—Only a few of these Instruments on hand, very powerful and astonishingly cheap.

ROGERS & Co.

AN AIR PUMP, complete, in good working order, will be sold a bargain.

22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANOUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,358 square yards, at present used as the Company's Storeyard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

ORIENTAL EXCHANGE AND TIFFIN ROOMS.

BELOW LINDLEY AND WARREN'S STUDIO, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

REFRESHMENTS of every description of the best quality always ready.

Ale, Wines, Spirits, &c., of superior quality only, and invariably served with Ice.

Separate sitting rooms with clean and careful attendance.

Bread and Cheese.	Tea and Coffee.
Cold Ham and Mutton.	Sandwiches.
Fresh Oysters.	Sausages.
Ice Creams.	Cold Drinks.
Sardines.	Cakes, &c. &c.

LUNCH FROM 1 TILL 3 P. M. DAILY.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen visiting the Fort and to the Commanders and Officers of vessels in harbour, the "Oriental" will be found the best and the most convenient of any other place for obtaining wholesome refreshments and drinks at all times and at a moment's notice.

TERMS POSITIVELY CASH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 7 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the prompt execution of orders for the Shipping in Harbour. Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Accounts opened with Commanders of Steamers as well as Shipmasters generally.

Hours of Delivery.—From 6 A.M. until 6 P.M. during the week, and from 6 until 10 A.M. Sundays. *In cases of illness, at any hour, day or night.*

Form of Address.—All communications should be addressed to "The Manager, Government Ice House," No. 2, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WINDING UP.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have still on hand a considerable portion of their STOCK, which they are now SELLING OFF, for CASH only, at prices which they venture to think will please all who may favour them with orders.

Their Stock is of a varied a nature to detail fully, but the following list will give a slight idea of what it consists:—

AIR-TIGHT TIN BOXES; TRAVELLING BATHS WITH COVER, LOCK AND KEY; TAPER, HIP, AND SPONGING BATHS; TOILET CANS AND PAILS; MEDICINE CHESTS; SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS; ELECTRIC MACHINES; SPECTACLES; EYE GLASSES; FLOWER VASES; TOILET REQUISITES; METAL SOAP BOXES; FLESH GLOVES; HAIR BRUSHES AND COMBS; TOOTH BRUSHES; RECEIVING AND CHAMBER UTENSILS FOR NURSERY; SELTZOGENES FOR MAKING SODA WATER; HYDROLETERS; THERMOMETERS; MEERSCHAUM, BRIAR, AND CLAY PIPES, CHERRY STEMS, CIGARETTE PAPER, MAGDOUGAL'S POWDER, DOWDY'S FLUID, MURRAY'S SPECIFIC, GOA POWDER, an infallable cure for Ringworm, GRANULAR CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, CHELTENHAM SALTS, COD LIVER OIL, DR. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, MACASSAR OIL, DOONTO, FEEDING BOTTLES, NURSERY LAMPS, ROBBS' BISCUITS, &c.

An excellent assortment of CRICKET BATS and BALLS, Gun Metal and Steel QUOITS

They are also prepared to fill MEDICINE CHESTS of any size on most moderate terms.

R. & Co would particularly beg to call the attention of Messes, Importers of Wine, and Manufacturers of Aerated Waters to their immense stock of CORKS, suitable for bottles of every size.

They would also invite the notice of WHOLESALE BUYERS to the following STORES, which they will supply at special quotations according to quantity:—

STOPPERED AND COMMON BOTTLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EITHER FOR ICE MACHINES, WASHING SODA, BRIDGE'S SARSAPARILTA, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, HOCKINS' SEIDLITZ, PERFUMES BY VIOLET AND LUBIN, BAR AND FANCY SOAPS in great variety.

A small consignment of LIGHT BREAKFAST CLARET, which requires no recommendation beyond the Vintner's name, J. J. Bordes.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts, bottled here, Rs. 4-8 per dozen nett. Discount on large orders.

A BANKER'S SAFE, measuring 6ft. by 4½ft. by 2½, well worthy the attention of Merchants.

A PALANQUIN SHIGRAM in good order.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance.

P.S.—Messrs. R & Co. take this opportunity of thanking those of their Constituents who have so kindly answered their call for the payment of outstandings, and trust that those who may still be in arrears will be good enough to say what they owe to the Firm as early as possible.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, requests that all Claims against him, as Proprietor of the London Hotel, be sent in to him within eight days from this date.

Bombay, 20th April 1868. P. HORWITZ.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, xetrr stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, appointing Directors, and declaring a Dividend.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th April 1868.

LUIS BELL, Tailor, most respectfully informs the Local and Mofussil Public that he can sell the following Articles at the prices shown, which are cheaper than any other Tailoring Establishment in Bombay:—

BROAD CLOTH,

Tail Coat	Rs. 40	Double Breast Coat	Rs. 23
Frock Coat	„ 45	Trousers	„ 22
Morning Coat	„ 35	Waistcoat	„ 10

CASHMERE.

Trouser	„ 16
Waist-coat	„ 6

Superfine light black Merino Single Breast Sack Coat „ 16

No. 2, Meadow Street, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO MESS AND GENERAL AGENTS.—NOTICE.—Until further Notice MESS STORES and GENERAL GOODS can be BOOKED DIRECT FROM BOMBAY TO DEESA at the usual Railway Rates, plus One Rupee per Maund of 41 lbs., for Cartage from Ahmedabad to Deesa.

The entire Fare, together with the Railway Receipt, will be recovered at Deesa only after the safe delivery of the Goods to the Consignee there.

This plan of through booking will save much vexatious delay and loss consequent on the Goods being forwarded (as at present) at the risk and on the account of the owners by forwarding Agents at Ahmedabad and Dhollera.

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE, } Carting Agents.
NOWROJEE PESTONJEE,

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Carting Agent's Office, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that, circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Established in 1850.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Fashionable Millinery, kept up by supplies received Overland.

Ladies' own Materials made up.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND PUNCTUALITY

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to, which must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

SUNDRIES OF RECENT RECEIPT.

Continued.

TUCKER'S Camp Lanterns.
VELLUM TRACING CLOTH, 26 inches wide, 24 yards long.
FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., packing in canvas bags.
T SQUARES, Mahogany, with Ebony edges, 24, 30, 36 inches.
STENCIL PLATES, in great variety.
BLOTTING PADS, demy folio, letter and note sizes; double to fold.
HOLTZAPFEL'S PROTRACTORS, 6, 9 and 12 inch.
CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.
SELECTION of new Chromolithographs.
ALBUMS for Carte de Visite and Cabinet Portraits.
FOLDING IRON CAMP CHAIRS with Arms and Carpet Backs and Seats, portable and comfortable.
BOW'S Instantaneous Levels and Gradient Indicators.
POCKET SKETCH BOOKS.
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY RACKS.
PRINCE OF WALES' PATTERN COURIER BAGS.
SPIRIT FLASKS and POWDER FLASKS.
MORDAN'S LETTER PADLOCKS.
CRIBBAGE BOARDS, New Pattern.
UNIVERSAL SUN-DIALS, 2½, 3 and 3½ inches.
HOLTZAPFEL'S Ordinary Drawing Scales, sets of 24, divided on Card-board.
HOLTZAPFEL'S Chain Scales, ditto
HOLTZAPFEL'S Cardboard Curves, sets in deal cases.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ELECTRUM HAIR DIVIDERS.
RODGERS'S CUTLERY.
LADY'S Travelling Tool Work Bags, elegantly fitted
LADY'S Work Baskets for the Table.
OAK CANTEENS for 2 Persons.
SUPERFINE BLUE LAID FOOLSCAP.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, full size,.
ANEROID BAROMETERS, Watch size, altitude scale to 20,000 feet.

*** Full particulars of the Scientific and Miscellaneous Stock of this Establishment are contained in a CATALOGUE just published.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING & Co.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Queen's Journal *cheap Edn.*	Rs. 2 0
"Gup," by Florence Marryat.....	7 8
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Bader on the Human Eye	24 0
Elegant Extracts	5 12
Byrne's Practical Mechanics.....	5 12
Rosse's Practical Man	6 12
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Baldwin on Whist	2 12
Cavendish on Whist	2 12
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Owen's Conspectus of the Pharmacopœa.....	
The Children's Album of Pretty Pictures and Short Stories	2 12
Memoir of General Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B	3 12
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Monier William's Sanskrit Manual	4 4
Lefroy's Hand Book of Field Service.....	5 0
Thackeray's Works, new illustrated edition, first 4 vols	20 0
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Which is the Winner?—by Charles Clarke	4 8
Enquire Within Upon Everything	1 12
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Chapman's Fifteen Years' Hunting and Trading in the interior of South Africa. 2 vols., 8vo. Maps and Plates.....	24 0
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Epicure's Year Book, 1868.....	5 12
Haswell's Engineer's Pocket Book.....	7 8
Hunter on Body and Mind.....	2 12
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Smith's Legal Forms in Common Use.....	2 12
Whateley's Life and Remains	5 12
Boxer's Treatise on Ammunition	8 0
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Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication, 2 vols.....	21 0
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Rosser's Treatise on Navigation	8 0
Truran on the Manufacture of Iron in Great Britain, 4to	32 0
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine.....	4 8
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Black's General Atlas of the World, folio ½ morocco	42 0
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Elphinstone's History of India	12 8
Tyan's Art of Illuminating	10 8
Owen Jones, 1001 Initial Letters.....	32 0
Miss Carpenter's Six Months in India	13 8
Simms on Leveling.....	6 8
Billing's Science of Gems, Jewels, Coins, and Medals, Ancient and Modern, Quarto, with many Photographs	24 0

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

MME. FREDERIC CAUVIN gives, FRENCH LESSONS in all its branches, and leaves the hour to the disposition of the Learner.

Mme. Frederic Cauvin has her Diploma by the French Academy.

Meadow Street, No. 5, near Rosselet & Co.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE TO DEFAULTING CONTRIBUTORIES.—NOTICE is hereby given that on all CALLS not paid on or before the 22nd instant, INTEREST will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from due date, and legal proceedings will be commenced against all defaulters without further or other Notice.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard of Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Forms.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1 „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 „	Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
1 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves	1	Opera Hat.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
		1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—Mr. R. H. L. WATSON having become resident in Bombay, begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants, that he is prepared to receive Pupils for Pianoforte, Harmonium, Singing, and Theory.

Mr. WATSON was a Student in the Royal Academy of Music and a Private Pupil of Messrs. Brinley Richards, Lindsay Sloper, John Goss (St. Paul's Cathedral), and E. J. Hopkins (Temple Church); also Professor of Music at Christ's College (Finchley near London), and taught Music in the Families of the Duchess of Marlborough, Lord Brougham and Lady Clarina, Elm Park, Limerick; and formerly organist to St. Mark's, Kingsland, and St. Paul's, Kilburn, London.

References can be had from Clergymen and Pupils in Bombay.

Terms moderate. All letters to be addressed, Care of Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, Stationers &c., Fort, Bombay; or Mr. Watson, with J. Lowe, Esq., Contractor, 9 Grant Road.

N.B.—Schools attended.

THOMSON & Co.,

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,

23, APOLLO STREET.

(Opposite the Secretariate.)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

Medicine Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of the Estate of BHARMUL PARBUT, NURPALL POONJEE, THACKERSEY DEWJEE, and KOORPAL KHIMJEE, Insolvents, formerly carrying on trade under the name and firm of BHARMAL PARBUT and COMPANY.

UPON hearing Mr. LANGLEY, on behalf of the Trustees of the abovenamed Estate, I do order that all Creditors of the said BHARMUL PARBUT and COMPANY do, on or before the Sixth of June next, send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. F. SEQUEIRA, the Manager of the Trustees, at his Office in No. 4 Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets of the said Estate which may hereafter be made previously to their proving their said Claims; and I direct that this Order be advertised twelve times in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Jami-Jamsheed* and *Bombay Samachar*, once in each in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.—Dated this 3rd day of April 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1867.

2nd.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.

3rd.—To declare a Dividend.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th April 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M., when the following Resolutions will be proposed:—

1st.—That the Directors be at liberty to set apart, whenever they shall think fit, either out of Capital or Profits or partly out of Capital and partly out of Profits, and either in one amount at one time or in several amounts at different times, such a sum as will enable them to purchase 4 per cent. or

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones close at 605 ; New Do. 78½ ; Mazagons 675 ; Back Bays 550 ; United Victorias 995. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1,750 per share
1,000,000	200	500	....	Bank of Bombay..	73 per share
1,000,000	500	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	5½ p ct prem.
4,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank.	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 pm. share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13¼	China Bank	54 per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	270 p ct pm.
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoird'Escompte de Paris.. ..	Nomina
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London...	No quot.
800,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular London & China Ba.	14
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank... ..	188 p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	National Bank of India	63 p. ct.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	129 ex. div.
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	435 p. s
	010	052	....	Guzerat Bank	83 p. s

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,250,000	400	130	....	Financial Assc. of India and China.	69 per sh.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	19.10.0	5,300	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co....	905 per sh.
1,980,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	784 to 80 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,160	....	Frere Land Co. ..	140 per sh.
100,000	5,000	1,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	689 per sh.
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.s	Port Canning.. ..	325
2,150,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co....	995

SHIPPING COMPANIES

200,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.....	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,640	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	515 per h.
400,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	2,375 per share
1160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
250,000	500	500	.....	Vigias Patent Ship Foundry Co.....	Irr. per share
	3,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do...	2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta....	At sight	98.
Do.	30 days' sight..	98.
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China..	60 days' sight...	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	..	6 per cent
Mercantile Bills.. ..	..	8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1835-36	92 to 92½
.. ..	1842-43	
.. ..	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	112½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan	.. ..	111½

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	.. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	.. 10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	 10-4
Spanish Dollars	 232
Carolus	 220
Mexican Dollars..	 220
German Crowns	 210
Five-Franc Pieces	 223
Bar Silver	 108-8
Gold Leaf	 15-1
Bar Gold 9 ozs. English.. ..	 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL.

			PER CANDY.
Dholleras	Old	..	215 to 225
Dhowngurr	.. ..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	210 to 215
Vingorla	.. ..	..	205 to 210
Gumpta	.. ..	..	205 to 210
Dharwar Sawginned	.. ..	..	220 to 225
Comrawuttee ..	New ..	..	235 to 245
Akola	.. ..	..	
Broach	.. ..	..	255 to 265
Dholleras	.. ..	..	262 to 265
Dhowngurr	.. ..	..	
Veeravali.. ..	.. ..	..	215 to 225
Ready Sales...	...	...	3,100 Candies.
For delivery	...	...	4,400 ,,
Market strong.			

BENGAL COMMERCIAL, APRIL 16.

Government Securities.—The alterations in the Bank of Bengal rates caused a cessation of speculative business in the market, but no reductions in prices have taken place, 4 per cents, in small amounts only, sold at Rs. 7-9 to 6-14 discount. A good deal of 5 per cent were bought by different parties at Rs. 9-12, 9-14, and 9-15 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 9-0 to 9 2. Only small sums of 5½ per cents sold at Rs. 13-8 premium.

Several purchases of 6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were reported at Rs 4-14 and small pieces at Rs. 5-0 premium.

Bank of Bengal.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors, this morning, the rates of discounts and interests were raised half per cent all round. The price of shares is firm at Rs. 1,787½.

National Bank shares were in good demand, and all that were offered in the market at Rs. 135 found ready buyers; several orders to buy remain unexecuted.

250 stock in the East India Railway Co. were purchased for an order at Rs. 248 per £20.

Delhi Railway Co.'s Shares and Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Co.'s shares are wanted at par. A few India General Steam Navigation Co.'s Rs. 1,000 shares sold at Rs. 850 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Kingston, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, from England.
Norgate, Major, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Seaikote.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—22ND APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
,, Liverpool..	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	.. .. ..	£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 5 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 22	West Indian	Picot	Mauritius, Feb. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 22	Florence Nightingale	Harrison	Liverpool.
	Hippocampe	Saupin	Malabar Coast.
	Turkish Empire..	Barclay.....	Liverpool.
	Dilharree	Basset	Annesley Bay.
	Octavia.....	Briston	Annesley Bay.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Marguard Family*, Questa, to Liverpool.
Ship *Bathool Carrim*, Jackson, to Calcutta.
Barque *Warrior*, Lant, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Queen of the West*, to Havre.
Ship *Syleia*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Echo*, to Carwar.
Steamer *Manchester*, to Cutch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, as which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourag. Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new mean now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON SEED.—A quantity of fresh Seed, just received Overland, FOR SALE at cost price by the undersigned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Hon. Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—From this date and until the arrival of the Ice Ship "EDWARD HYMAN" (sailed February 17th from Boston), the PRICE of our ICE will be increased to ONE ANNA per POUND from the Fort and ONE AND A QUARTER ANNA from Byculla Depot.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

23rd April 1868.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Building, for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1.—To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of James Bogie, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

2.—To receive the Report of the Committee on Ship's Commissions and Trade Returns.

3.—To consider certain points raised in reference to Ship Freight Inwards.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—WANTED, two competent PERSONS to fill the following SITUATIONS in the Executive Commissariat Office at Aden.—

1 CLERK. Salary Rupees 40 per Mensem and Grain Compensation.

1 SHROFF, capable of writing and reading English. Salary Rupees 40 per Mensem and Grain Compensation. He will be required to furnish two Securities to the extent of 1,500 Rupees.

Applications, with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency,

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 22nd April 1868.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29TH APRIL.

DAVE CARSON has much pleasure in informing his Patrons and Friends that he has set aside the above night for a

GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM TOURNAMENT;

and he trusts that the wit, humour, and *jeu d'esprit* of the Bombay Public will not keep its light under a bushel, but shine forth as refulgent as the glorious sun in this

GORGEOUS EAST.

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES will be open for competition :

PRIZE 1ST—For the BEST Original Conundrum, A HANDSOME GOLD SELF-WINDING ENGLISH WATCH, with Case, valued at £ 15-0-0.

PRIZE 2ND—For the SECOND BEST Original Conundrum will be awarded A BEAUTIFUL MORROCCO HANDSOMELY GILT ALBUM, to hold two hundred Portraits, valued at £8-0-0.

PRIZE 3RD—For the VERY WORST Original Conundrum will be awarded, A DECIDEDLY HANDSOME PIECE OF PLATE.

(PATTERN ORIGINAL).

The following Rules will be adopted regarding the Conundrums :—

1st.—All Conundrums sent to compete for the Prizes MUST BE ORIGINAL.

2nd.—No Competitor is entitled to send more then ONE Conundrum.

3rd.—No Conundrums from OUTSTATIONS will be received.

4th.—The Winner of any of the Prizes must be present to receive the same, if not, the second best Conundrum to receive the first Prize, and so on with respect to the others.

5th.—It is requested that Competitors for the Prize will write their Conundrums in a LEGIBLE hand, with name or initials signed thereto, and send the same addressed a to DAVE CARSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

6th.—No Conundrums can be received later than 4 o'clock TUESDAY, 28th April.

In order that all Competitors may receive a fair and impartive judgment, MR. CARSON trusts that there will be no difficulty in forming a Committee of five Gentlemen from the audience to decide the best Conundrums and award the Prizes.

THE PRIZES ARE NOW ON VIEW AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.

A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES AND THEIR FAMILIES will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, 30TH APRIL.

Particulars and Programme will shortly appear.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Proprietor.—Mr. Vaniakrow Juggonathjee Sunkersett.
Sole Lessee—His Extravagancy Dave Carson, D. C. M.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH APRIL.

PRICES REDUCED! PRICES REDUCED!

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of these talented SINGERS, MUSICIANS, ACTORS, AND MIMICS.

DAVE CARSON

Will appear in his original *Piece de resistance*, entitled,

THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT,

In which he will impersonate
AN IRISHMAN, A SCOTCHMAN,
A FRENCHMAN,
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE, A BOMBAY BORAH,
A CHINAMAN,
and
CUTLER'S BEST BRAND—Y,

MR. G. SOUTHAM in his UPPER ATTIC FLIGHTS.

Decided hit of
THE DELHI MUMMY,
Who has not yet got the
THOUSAND RUPEES.

MONSIEUR SEMELADIS will perform a SOLO ON THE VIOLIN FROM "BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND," Accompanied on the Pianoforte by his accomplished Daughter,

MADEMOISELLE MELANIE,

Revival of the Original
BAND OF BROTHERS.

WHERE'S THE ERROR IN THE PROGRAMME?

PART FIRST.

MADEMOISELLE SEMELADIS will preside at the Pianoforte.

OPERTURE, SELECTED.....Dave Carson's Minstrels.
OPENING CHORUS, "THE COON HUNT,".....Company.
BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF THE SEA,...Mr. W. Burton.
HUM JATA CHARLESTON,.....Dave Carson.
THE BIRDS AWAIT THE DAY, ...Mr. S. Herberte.
A LITTLE MORE CIDER, ...Mr. G. Southam.
COME WHERE MY LOVE LIES DREAMING, ...(Unaccompanied Quartette)
MESSRS CARSON, BURTON, HERBERT AND SOUTHAM.

Part First will conclude with a piece of absurdity entitled,

BOO, WOO, WOO, by DAVE CARSON

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART SECOND.

BALLAD—"My Home, My Heart's first Home," (*Lurline,*) MR. S. HERBERTE.

ERNANI DISTORTED, MR. G. SOUTHAM.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT, DAVE CARSON.

VIOLIN SOLO,—VARIATIONS ON AIR "BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND," MONSIEUR SEMELADIS.

Part Second to Conclude with the Original BAND OF BROTHERS.

An Interval of Ten Minutes.

PART THIRD.

The Evening's Performance will Conclude with the SCREAMING FARCE, entitled,

THE DELHI MUMMY.

DOCTOR DOUBLEHEAD,—(*A virtuoso and discoverer of the Elixer of life*)—MR. W. Burton.
MR. GEORGE BARNWELL, JUNR.—(*In love with the Doctor's Ward*)—Mr. S. Herberte.
MR. HENRY MORTIMER.—(*Member of the Royal Asiatic Society*)—Mr. W. C. Parker.
GINGER BLUE.—(*The Doctor's Man of all work, afterwards the* MUMMY).
DAVE CARSON.

Books containing a selection of the Songs, including the "Bengalee Baboo" and the "Dak Gharrie," may be had at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.—*Price :* ONE RUPEE.

Tickets may be obtained at the Theatre, or of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where also Seats may be secured.

A GRAND PRIZE CONUNDRUM NIGHT ON WEDNESDAY, 29TH APRIL.

Particulars will shortly appear.

Doors open at 8.
Trouble begins at 8-45 P. M.
AGONY TERMINATES WHEN ALL'S OVER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Ship "SOUTHERN QUEEN" after THIS DATE.

F. W. FULLER, Master.
Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

DANCHELL'S PATENT POCKET FILTERS.

This is a most useful invention, which will be found a great boon by every person who travels.

It is a small Filter to which an India Rubber Tube with an Ivory Mouth-piece is attached. The whole fits into a round Japanned box 4 inches by 2½ inches. Price Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 5.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH, consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover; the tri-flanged Divider, which is removable as pleasure; the Dish, which is detachable; and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.

Electro-Silvered on superior white Metal..... Rs. 45
Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel Silver ,, 70
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ARCHITECTURE AT BROACH, CAMBAY, DHOLKA, and OTHER OLD CITIES OF GOOZERAT,

Photographed by LINDLEY and WARREN, with Historical and Architectural Notes, BY

T. C. HOPE, Esq., C.S.,
Editor of Views in Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana and Architecture at Ahmedabad, Beejapoor, &c. &c.

N.B.—This Album is now in course of preparation, and a specimen Album of the Photographs can be always inspected at LINDLEY and WARREN'S, where Subscribers' names will be registered.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned are now prepared to receive private offers for the purchase of the Assets of the above Company. The offers will be received only up to the 15th proximo. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 8 Church Lane, Fort.

ROBERT WALLACE,
WILLIAM GILBERT,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 22rd April 1868.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (UNDER LIQUIDATION).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Cutch Financial Association (Limited), held at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Attorneys to the Liquidators, on the 18th April instant, the following RESOLUTIONS were passed unanimously :—

That the Report and Accounts laid before the Meeting be adopted.

That the Liquidators having served for the long period of 2½ years, and their services still being required for some time to come, the Commission of 2½ per cent. is quite inadequate to compensate for the trouble they have taken, and it is hereby resolved that a Bonus of One per Cent. be paid to them in addition to their Commission of 2½.

G. S. CLAY, Chairman.
Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—With reference to the NOTICE appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 9th instant, and in the *Times of India* of 8th instant, and in several Vernacular Newspapers under the signature of ANDREW HAY, Esquire, Sheriff of Bombay, I hereby intimate to the Public that the Property described as that constituting the third Lot of certain Properties advertised to be sold by the Sheriff on THURSDAY the 7th day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, belongs to me, the undersigned, and is in my possession, and I have a good title to the same; and if any person or persons after this intimation shall purchase the same, he or they will do so at his or their own peril and risk, and I will hold them liable for any loss, costs, or damages which I may incur thereby.

The O Bandie mark of AMEENA BEEBEE, wife of Goolam Mahomed Fasahatay.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—THIRD AND FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of RUPEES FOUR per SHARE, making with the First and Second Distributions already paid total of Rupees 104 (being 4 Rupees in excess of amount called up), subject as to the Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all Debts due by them to the Company, will be made on and after the First day of May next, at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

Shareholders who have not taken the First and Second Distributions are requested to apply for same without delay.

TALLOCKCHUND HOKUMCHUND.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS. } Liquidators.
NAGINBHOY DAYABHOY.
Bombay, 21st April 1868.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1 Nesbit Lane, on THURSDAY the 7th May next at 12 noon.

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts.

Immediately after which a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the same place to pass the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION :—

"That the Directors be authorised and empowered to re-issue at par Shares which have been forfeited for the benefit of the Company, and that the allottees of such Shares shall in consideration of taking up such Shares at par be entitled to receive a preference *dividend* at the rate of 12 per cent per annum (secured by the lease of the Company's Presses), such dividend to be paid for such period as may be then and there decided—such preference Shares to have the right of participating in the profits of the Company rateably with the other Shareholders after payment of the said 12 per cent per annum.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, East India Press Company.
1 Nesbit Lane, 22nd April 1868.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868.

SOME remarks that were made on Tuesday by Mr. Justice Westropp in connection with the Indian Peninsula Bank, and which are reported in another part of this paper, deserve the attention of the public in general, and of the flourishing fraternity of liquidators in particular. Mr. Westropp proclaims (better late than never) that liquidators under the Companies Act and trustees under Act XXVIII. are not intended to be "gentlemen at large"—to look on, and get others to do the work at the expense of the estate. He "cannot understand" that liquidators should appoint a "manager" to do the work which they themselves are paid to do, and saddle the creditors or shareholders with the salary of that officer. It is not, we think, so difficult to understand it: the plan is one so well calculated to make the position of a liquidator a comfortable one, and to make it possible for him to take any number of liquidations in hand, that it would have been wonderful in these days if it had not been frequently adopted. What is more difficult to understand is, that the Court has been so long in saying a word about it. But creditors and shareholders must be thankful for small judicial mercies as well as for small dividends, and they will no doubt accord to Mr. Westropp the credit due to him for being the first among the Judges to take notice of the abuse. We merely mention the subject in order that Mr. Westropp's just observations may not escape notice.

ONE of the envious clamours to which the lucky competition-wallahs are assailed is that they come out too young, with only half-formed minds and little Latin and less Greek. It is urged, with some appearance of truth, that the second rate men of the Universities are of a better stamp than those who were shipped out of England before they were old enough to go to the University at all. Put in exact terms, the proposition is that a man, aged 25, who failed to get a Fellowship, is likely to become a more useful Collector or Judge, than a lad of 17 who was successful in the open competition. It must be remembered that the Civil Service has more University men as it is than any other service or profession in India, and we are therefore quite fair in our comparison, as those who have taken a degree are usually three or four years older than those who pass at the first opportunity. It will also be found that the University men are above the average of their companions at Oxford or Cambridge: they have generally taken scholarships and other distinctions far beyond the reach of the *'oi polloi*. But in many cases their studies were varied by the desire of getting the Indian appointment: in the last year of their College course many were studying law and native languages for their second examination, and though they took their degree with ease, they had no chance of shining in the Tripos list. The last University examinations are not, therefore, a correct criterion of their ability, as compared with that of the men who failed to get a Fellowship. As regards those who pass at the earliest age, and thenceforward confine themselves to Indian subjects, it would be very unfair to infer that they have no ability, merely because it is not tested by an academical standard. This country rather benefits by their fresh talents being at once divested towards its service. Except where men are wanted for very special work, as when a Macaulay is to be employed on the Penal Code, it is a decided advantage for them to come out young. If less accustomed to society, they are less encumbered with prejudices; they adapt themselves more quickly to discomforts and the climate, and take more lovingly to the jungles, where every Civilian makes his first acquaintance with the people and the laws he has to administer. It is his first career, and he begins it with much more spirit and confidence than if it were his second or third attempt at gaining a competence. His mind is less formed but much more plastic; the value of the latter quality is known to none better than to those who have done many different kinds of work and done them all well like Sir Richard Temple, an instance in point. But Indian history abounds with examples. The Hailybury men mostly come out younger than the average of men under the present system. The officers of the Indian army, which has produced men of unrivalled excellence all round, used to land even younger than their Civilian friends. Many of our readers have probably heard the story of the bright-faced, healthy English boy who went with two companies of sepoys to meet Major Dallas, who was escorting some returned English prisoners from Seringapatam. The Major, seeing him riding on a small rough pony, went to him to ask after the Commanding Officer. "I am the Commanding Officer," said the lad. This boy, then only 15 years of age, was Ensign John Malcolm, afterwards Governor of Bombay. Both Clive and Warren Hastings came out early, as all readers of Macaulay's Essays are aware. Lord Metcalfe landed at Calcutta before his sixteenth birthday had arrived; and though at first home sick, a year or two sufficed to show his ability to Lord Wellesley in the Secretariat, and in his eighteenth year he was the first on the ramparts at Bhurtpur. Tucker, the Financier, who afterwards became Chairman of the East India Company, began his Indian career at 15. There have, indeed, been instances of men coming out late in life who have added an Asiatic to a European reputation. Such were Sir William Jones, Sir James Macintosh, and many of our Governor-Generals and Chief Justices. But these were sent out only for a short term of years and not for the long period of service, which all Civil and Military officers have to make up their minds for. Generally occupying the highest offices of superintendence, they had little need of knowing the languages, native character, or ordinary detail. And in too many cases, as in those of Lords Canning and Elgin, only a few years of exposure to the Indian sun occasioned their death in this land of exile. But the fearful climate and constant exposure are by no means the principal reasons for sending men out at an early age. No country in the world has produced so comparatively great a number of illustrious men as the Company's Service. The reason was that the slight education acquired in England was at the age when the mind is most impressive and the will most impetuous, supplemented by a training which could be got in no other country. "The fair-haired Saxon youth" found himself surrounded by swarthy intriguers, from whose snares he had to scape: by down-trodden wretches, whom his diligence and sagacity alone could protect; and by a whole community watching his whole behaviour with intense interest. While his love of justice, his discretion and diligence were all day long in action and he was accustomed to command, he also found himself held in official restraint and learned to obey his superiors. The national character had to be maintained at all times, and occasions were not wanting for bringing all the sterner traits into play. So he soon found himself to be a man, though he was yet in his teens. If this education is to be obtained now-a-days, is it not "worth all the classics" as a curriculum for an Indian officer?

WHILE all the English papers are filled up with the great and exciting political questions of the day, it may serve some useful purpose in this land of many religions to call the notice of our readers to the numerous signs of peculiar religious enthusiasm at home. Convocation no sooner meets than addresses are presented by almost every member, praying that Dr. Colenso's deposition may be sanctioned and a rival Bishop sent out. The benighted Zulus and Hottentots are in one of the productions styled an "afflicted church" and described as sheep left for a long time without a shepherd. Dr. Grey, the Metropolitan of the Cape, having made up his mind for an episcopal duel, hunts about for a clergyman willing to fight the Bishop of Natal; after many refusals, he finds a Mr Macrorie who is sufficiently pugilistic. The Bishops of England who had smiled approvingly on these efforts all the time Mr Macrorie was getting his kit packed up, at last begin to feel alarm: the poor gentleman, after appealing for the pastoral funds and writing many diatribes in the newspapers, is finally extinguished by the Primate and the Primus, who prevent his consecration. The time of the Dean of Arches, a highly paid Judge, is taken up with the St. Alban's Ritual case, where a Clergyman was accused of elevating a paten and cup, an action which was supposed to intend adoration. *Apropos* of this, a Reverend Doctor, of greater vehemence than good taste, writes to the journals that he would as soon commit adultery as imitate this Clergyman or go to his services. The Peculiar People, an obscure sect of the kind portrayed by George Elliot in "Silas Marner," are discovered in Essex. Ignorant and superstitious as the wild tribes of India, they prefer to let their children die rather than interfere with God's prerogatives by calling in a Doctor. The Rev. Canon Girdlestone and his Curate, in trying to force a Church-rate on cantankerous farmers, get into a bodily scuffle with the Churchwardens about the possession of the Minute Book. The Rev. Orby Shipley, an English Churchman, in his "Tracts for the Times," advocates the belief in purgatory as the one thing wanting to make the church attractive. Several small clergymen are severe on the Archbishop of Canterbury for writing a friendly letter to the Greek Christians, and one of them would rather his hand should perish than be held out in fellowship to such detestable heretics. A religious Society wishes an Anglican Bishopric to be erected in Heligoland, where the only family of that persuasion is the Governor's. A country Rector of tolerant and charitable opinions writes with much sense on the policy of incorporating the Wesleyan Methodist ministers with the Church, and employing them as a pioneer force against the lower classes of the irreligious. Dr. Pusey steadfastly keeps aloof from the Scandinavian Bishops because they are not lineally descended from the twelve Apostles. A boarding school mistress and a Rector, with more than the average clerical allowance of children, ask the prayers of Lord Radstock and the Evangelical Alliance for the little unconverted souls under their care. The Clergy of Chatham in public meeting proclaim that they see nothing injurious to morals in the Contagious Diseases Act. As a similar Act is to be enforced in the seaports of India, this instance of enlightenment is well worth recording. Father Ignatius gives a lecture to the male sex only, in which he denounces them most fearfully for creating the mischief this Act is intended to prevent. His description of the ultimate abode of evil-doers has not been reported, but in an account of hell, written by a Roman Catholic priest for the use of children at Sunday Schools, its torments are depicted with a glowing ferocity of imagination. A poor little girl is said to be shut up in a furnace with a red-hot floor; here she has been for ages bemoaning her sins standing bare-footed in great agony. At length Satan, who has been sitting astride of a cross-bar, amusing himself with the groanings of his victims below, opens the door to taunt and sneer at her. Ought the priests to be permitted to frighten little children with such hideous bug-bears? Passing from the horrible to the ridiculous, we may next listen to Dr. Cumming at "the Church in Crown Court." Because it is said the Frank King Clovis had three frogs on his ensign, Dr. Cumming identifies the Buonaparte dynasty with the triad frogs of Revelation. He expects the inhabitants of other planets to send deputations to report on Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and that in this millennial age, a priestly hand shall wave over the whole earth. What the Doctor means by these words, he probably knows as little as we do. It would be well if he would put his reasoning in the form of syllogisms as recommended by Bishop Butler, for the sake of clearness. A curious scene takes place at Waterbeach near Cambridge. The dissenting Minister has a quarrel with the Tozers of his flock, and determines to spite them. So he preaches about the man who going from a gorge by spurs from these mountains, overlook Jerusalem to Jericho fell among thieves, and shows how he himself coming from London to Waterbeach had done much the same thing to his cost. While he is drawing this historical parallel, the Tozer faction go to the cellar and put out the gas. He then brings them before the Quarter Sessions, where the Magistrates turn them all out of Court. In England as well as in France a number of Positivists met together on New Year's Day to celebrate the worship of humanity. The Catholic Dean of Limerick advocates the repeal of the Union. Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., wishes to make it illegal for the working classes to drink at public houses on Sundays. The Prince of Wales was found fault with for hunting on Ash Wednesday. These and many other instances we could cite, did our limits admit, will furnish interesting material for some future Buckle. Insignificant as they seem, they are signs of an under-current of belief which is silently working amid all the political fervour of the time and the craving for change in religious institutions. They show the necessity of giving the common people a good secular education; otherwise, the unbalanced minds and positiveness of a triumphant democracy, may bring the country back to such intolerance and gloom as characterized the administration of the Puritans.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(*By Direct Overland Telegraph.*)

LONDON, 31ST MARCH, AFTERNOON

Fair Dhollera, 10½d.

Arrived from Bombay: *Gilbert, Thompson, Rutland.*

LONDON, 3RD APRIL, AFTERNOON.

Fair Dhollera, 10¾d.

The amount to be allotted at the next Periodical Biddings is £350,000.

LONDON, 7TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Cotton market to-day shows a downward tendency.

Fair Dhollera, 11d.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE PORT CANNING LAND COMPANY.

CALCUTTA, 21ST APRIL.

THE Directors of the Port Canning Company have issued a notice stating that the Articles of Association declare that no Shareholder is entitled to vote unless he has been registered for three calendar months. In consequence of many shares having been recently transferred, the Directors have convened a Meeting for the 17th of July, to afford all an opportunity of voting.

GOMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 7TH APRIL.

OPIUM—
Malwa .....dlrs. 685 per chest.
Patna (new) ..... ,, 655 ,,
Benares (new) ..... ,, 655 ,,
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—
Bank..... 4s. 3¼d.
Private..... 4s. 3¾d.
On Bombay ..... Rs. 217½.
Rice—Unchanged, stocks increasing.
Cotton—Good demand, one dollar advance.
Steamers arrived.—From Bombay, on 27th ultimo, "Benares." on 6th instant China. From Calcutta, on 23rd ultimo "Scopiat," on 6th instant "Clan Alpine."

SHANGHAI, 1ST APRIL.

OPIUM—
Malwa ..... taels 500 per chest.
Patna (new) ..... ,, 495 ,,
Patna (old) ..... ,, 500 ,,
EXCHANGE—On London—At six months—
Bank..... 5s. 10¼d.
Private..... 5s. 11¼d.
On Bombay ..... Rs. 300.

MADRAS, 22ND APRIL.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 13½ premium. Fives, 8½ premium. Fours, 7½ discount.

Dead weight, Rice, £2.
Coffee, £3.
Light freight, £5 5s.
Cotton, £4 10s. to £4

marauders. The Governor, Sirdar Ahmud Khan, made a demand of ten thousand rupees this day by orders of the Ameer from Akrum Khan Ghilzie and Meer Akhor Ally Mahomed Khan, who had not long ago been released from the prison after payment of large ransoms. They are supposed to have enormous wealth of the spoils and to have a good share of all the late plunders of Cabul.

28th March.—A moorasilah was this day received by the Ameer from Sirdar Abdool Azeez Khan from Candahar, informing him that he had learnt from Gurishk of the arrival at Ferah of Sirdar Mahomed Ibrahim Khan, brother of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, from Herat. The Sirdar also requested the Ameer to send in a supply immediately of clothes for three regiments of Cabul troops at Candahar, who were in a bad appearance for want of new costumes. The Ameer on receiving this letter called Baba Said Jan, the hated Cabul merchant, in the durbar and ordered him to write to his agents at Peshawur to send in a supply of coarse cloth to Cabul without any delay. After the cloth would be received the Ameer ordered Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan to have new costumes prepared by the tailors in the Tasha Khana after the fashion of the Jazailchee regiments. It having been reported to the Ameer this day that two hundred Turkistanee horses, sent by Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan through Sooltan Moorad Bey Khan, were on their way to Bamian from Tashkurghan, he ordered General Kareem Khan to send twenty-five sowars to the former station to bring those horses with perfect safety to Cabul. Also it was ordered to Sirdar Mahomed Easa Khan, son of the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, by his father that till the enlistment of new troops for Candahar be continued he should remain at Cabul. It is proposed to put the young Sirdar in command of these troops after their enlistment.

29th March.—Letters were received this day by the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan from Bajgaun, informing that Meer Sheik Ally of Hazara, with whom negotiations of reconciliation and friendship were lately made by the durbar, had become troublesome again to the travellers from Turkistan who have to pass his territory on their way to Bamian and Cabul. It was reported that he had collected five thousand armed men from Kohistan and was by the aid of this body attacking caravans and kafillahs. As is usual with him he allows a kafillah to pass unmolested should its men pay him the duty of his pass; otherwise, he deprives them of their property, and not unfrequently of their lives. The Ameer's anger on hearing this intelligence had no limit. He said that after the *Moharrum* festival is over he will consider it one of his principal duties to chastise the haughty Sheik who had so long shown contempt to the Court of Cabul and insulted repeatedly the Ameer's authority. Letters were received by the merchants and mahajuns of Cabul this day from Turkistan confirming the report that, although the rebellion in Turkistan and the general rising up of the Meers against Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan was suppressed, yet great part of the country was still awfully infested by robbers and marauders, who commit great depredations. The country most disturbed by these vagabonds is the tract lying between the river Amoo, Tashkurghan, and Shibrghan. Hakeem Jan Meer of Shibrghan, Meer Sooltan Moorad Bey Khan, and General Abdool Raheem Khan were all zealously engaged in clearing the territory of these disturbers of public peace and safety.

30th March.—A list of all the Kohistanee, Kazulbashee, Candaharee, Ghilzie, Ghiznamee, Cabulee troops, &c., was submitted to the Ameer by the military Sirdars as ordered by Mahomed Azim Khan last week. The Ameer separated those troops whom he wished to despatch to Candahar and ordered them all to remain either at Killah Quazee or Killah Mahmood Khan ready for march when ordered. A purwannah was subsequently written to Sirdar Mahomed Hussein Khan, Governor at Ghiznee, by the Ameer's orders, directing him to collect provisions and other necessaries for the troops ready to be despatched from Cabul to Candahar by the Ghiznee route, which in the course of their marches will have to halt at the last mentioned place for some days. Fifty thousand rupees sent by Sirdars Mahomed Kazim Khan and Hashim Khan of Koorum arrived at Cabul this day. The Ameer was pleased to grant two hundred rupees to the sowars in change of the money as a reward, and dismissed them with moorassilans for the Governors of Koorum and Zurfut the same day. It was reported at Cabul to-day that Madud Khan Meer Akhor, who fled from Cabul to Peshawur some time ago, had reached Herat and joined the party of the Ameer Shere Ally Khan. The Ameer on hearing this has been still more dissatisfied with Sirdar Mahomed Omer Khan, as Madud Khan was originally released on the Sirdar's entering a bail of ten thousand rupees. Sirdar Shumsooddeen Khan, brother of Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, and son of the late Sirdar Sooltan Khan, has again left attending the durbar and confined himself to his house. He has cause for dissatisfaction still.

BOKHARA NEWS.

31st March.—News was received from Bokhara into Cabul to-day, to the effect that the Meers and Beys of Samarkand have been discontented with the Shah of Bokhara to a degree, that they have forwarded their complaint to the Russian General at Jazuk. Never has the Shah of Bokhara made himself more obnoxious to his people than in these days. There are various emissaries and secret news-writers of the Russians at Bokhara. The Shah, although he has never perhaps seized any real news-writer, has appre hended a large number of the citizens on mere suspicion and thrown them in the Black well, or *Chahi Siah*. The Russian vakeel is now at Bokhara, and that of Bokhara at Jazuk, but have come to no decisive measure as yet. The Sirdars of Jazuk and the Meers of Samarkand, &c., have under the instance of the Russians made very good arrangements as regards the future government of the country. The native Beys and Meers of several places will act as lieutenants in both the civil and military departments, while the supreme power will rest in the hands of the Russian Commissioners ominated for each place. Thus the affairs of the country will be conducted with perfect harmony, with due regard and esteem to the original master of the soil and through supremacy of the Russians over the conquered people. As regards the further conquests of the Russians they have done nothing in the way in the present winter season, and in fact drawn not a sword from the sheath, except for the chastisement of robbers and marauders who infest parts of their territories and do great mischief. It is, however, currently reported at Bokhara that, as soon as the present season draws to a close, Russian regiments will commence their movements towards Bohhara, Monghab, and Chorjooee. The fact how the Russian Government is liked by the natives of the places they have conquered will be best understood by quoting the following from a letter from Tashkund:—"The rule of the Russians is, beyond any doubt, considered a blessing by all residents of towns and cities, who frequently come in compact with them on various business and know their real object and views. The case is, however, different with those living at a distance, and inhabiting either bare plains or destitute mountains and hills. The consequence is that the former do them every homage, while the latter shake their authority by all possible means. The Russians have long been contemplating to chastise these people, and it is hoped the approaching summer season will witness a complete route of all these vagabonds." The Russians by the latest news have despatched a body of seven thousand trooops to the fort at Jazuk.

CABUL NEWS (CONTINUED.)

News was received by the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan from Turkistan this day to the effect that Sirdar Abdoolrahman Khan, seeing the necessity of a march towards Maimanah for the chastisement of the marauders, &c., who had raised strong disturbances, has at last started from Tukhta Pool with six thousand troops, leaving Sirdars Abdool Raheem Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan at the last-mentioned place.

1st April.—A petition was read to-day to the Ameer by the Moostoufee, Abdool Khalik Khan, from Sirdar Mahomed Surwur Khan of Candahar, reporting that Sirdar Khoshdill Khan had advanced two lacs of rupees to him as a loan, which he lost no time in distributing to the Ghiznee troops in payment of their pay arrears. The Ameer ordered a reply to be written to the Sirdar to entreat Sirdar Khoshdill Khan to lend more money to him, by which pay should be distributed to the remaining troops at Candahar. The reason of a deficit of income at Candahar this year was that, while the Candahar Sirdars at the head of affairs were engaged in the field in watching the movements of Ameer Shere Ally Khan's troops, there was none to pay attention to the re[illegible] of revenues. Surwur Khan has, howe[illegible]nt his attention on the subject, although [illegible] very hard up for money just now. By the Ameer's orders a grand review of the troops at Cabul took place at Chamun this day. The Ameer was present on the occasion and carefully inspected the appearance of all the soldiers drawn up in array. The youthful Sirdar Mahomed Easa Khan, his son, whom he contemplates despatching to Candahar, accompanied him. The Ameer was generally pleased at the appearance of the troops, but ordered that such as had worn out costumes on their bodies should get new clothes instead immediately from the Tasha Khanna. It was also ordered in presence of these troops by the Ameer that such as have been ordered to proceed on duty to Candahar will receive three months' wages by the Moostoufee of Cabul before they march for Candahar. The troops in consequence are very glad and most gay in their appearance.

BOMBAY.

A FIRE was discovered at about 11 P.M. on Tuesday last in a large heap of cotton in front of the Strangers' Home. The fire was immediately extinguished by the exertions of the police.

THE charge against Ramchunder Luxamon for forcibly entering a Hindoo temple, which had been adjourned for hearing before Mr. Bickersteth in the Fort Police Court yesterday, was again adjourned for a week.

AT a meeting of shareholders of the Iron Ship Company (Limited), held at the office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co., yesterday, Captain John Dixon in the chair, Mr. Thos. H. Moore was appointed a liquidator in the place of Mr. A. D. Grant, resigned.

ON Tuesday last a man named Dhackoo Koosia, employed by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, had his leg jammed between two trucks, while engaged in booking them. He was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

YESTERDAY evening, while two coolies were conveying a writing table belonging to Colonel Marriott from the Secretariate to that gentleman's residence, Breach Candy, one of them happened to stumble, which caused the table to come in contact with the chest of the other man, who died in consequence.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their rooms, Town Hall, this afternoon at 5 P. M.

Election under Rule XXII., of the Society.—James Sewell White, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Business.—Correspondence, received from the Bombay Government on the subject of the proposed scheme for the compilation of an Anglo-Vernacular Index of Indian Geographical names, will be submitted for the consideration of the Society.

JUDGMENT IN DIAGO JOA LISBOA'S INSOLVENCY.

JUDGMENT in this case which has now been before the Court for a considerable time was given on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. Justice Tucker. Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Macpherson were counsel for the insolvent, Mr. Farran appeared for Mr. Bendir, liquidator of the National Financial Company, and Mr. Bhicoo Sazba, another opposing creditor, appeared for his own interest.

The Commissioner said—The petitioner applied for the benefit of the insolvent Act on 18th Nov. 1867. His discharge has been opposed by two creditors, one is Mr. Bendir, the official liquidator of the National Financial Company of India, and another is Mr. Bhicoo Sazba. It would seem by the insolvent's own showing on his schedule that he was both a promoter and director, and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Financial Company, which appears to have been one of those bubble companies which were got up during that unhealthy speculation which prevailed in Bombay in the year 1864-5, and was apparently got up with the express object of speculating in lands and shares. He was also at the same time the promoter of another equally creditable company which was got up by himself and some colleagues who were the promoters of the National Financial Company, was called the Bazaar National Investment Company, and was apparently got up with the same object and purposes. He states himself that he commenced trading some time about August 1864 with about Rs. 1,32,000; and, according to his schedule, he has incurred since that time liabilities to the amount of Rs. 4,13,951 to meet which his assets described as good are Rs. 38,537, and his other assets, which he himself admits, to be bad or of a nominal character are Rs. 1,35,360. Besides this, in his capacity of promoter of the National Bazaar Company he appears to have incurred liabilities to the amount of Rs. 45,000, while the accounts and assets belonging to that Company are estimated and tantamount to a similar sum though there is not much likely to be realized. The grounds of opposition may be briefly stated as follows:—Concealment of property, falsification of accounts, obtaining a loan under false pretences in his capacity of director of the National Financial Company, fraudulent preference of a particular creditor, vexatious defence in a suit brought against him in 1866 by one of the opposing creditors, Bhicoo Sazba, reckless trading and speculation in shares, and dishonest conduct as promoter and director of the National Financial Company. With regard to the first of these—concealment of property—I consider it has not been established, and I am of the same opinion with respect to the next—falsification of accounts. It is quite true that on looking to the insolvent's accounts, which I have done, they are in my opinion not at all trustworthy, nor are they kept in such a manner as a trader, which he describes himself to be, was bound on embarking in so large transactions to keep his books. Still keeping books in an irregular manner does not amount to falsification of accounts, and, therefore, I acquit him of that, and shall only consider his accounts when I come to deal with his general conduct. The next charge is that of obtaining a loan under false pretences; and that also in my opinion is not established. He admits that he borrowed the money from the National Financial Company, and that because the directors did not think it right for him to borrow money or appear to do so, he got this loan transferred to Mascarenhas who lent his name. But I think there is reason to suppose that his co-managers were quite cognizant that he acted in this manner; and, therefore, though the act was no doubt dishonest as far as the public and the shareholders were concerned, still it cannot be said that he acted under false pretences. His co-directors aided and abetted him in this very improper act so that this charge falls,—though, as I said, when I come to his general conduct there can be no question that, from his transferring the loan in the manner he did and trying to conceal it, it is a very improper dishonest transaction. Next there are the charges of a vexatious defence in a suit at the instance of one of his creditors and of reckless trading and speculation in shares; and I shall first deal with the case of vexatious defence. This charge, I think, is clearly made out against the insolvent. He has made a written statement, a copy of which is put in and which he now in his examination admits does not contain a true statement of the facts. He says that at the time, he did not know he was dealing with Hurst; but I have no hesitation in saying that I don't believe what he says, and that I think it is quite clear from the character of his defence and proceedings throughout that he did. It is shown by his books that the amount was justly due, and it is evident he took this as a set off and took his creditor into Court with a view of harrassing him and obtaining delay. I think, therefore, this is an act in respect of which he comes under the 51st section of the Insolvent Act Then as to the charge of reckless trading and speculation in shares, it is quite clear that his whole trade was nothing but the most hazardous—in fact that he was nothing less than a gambler trying to make money in any possible way or by any means. He himself admits that at one time his share speculations amounted to twelve lakhs and that in the middle of 1865 his only chance of meeting any of his difficulties was the success of his land investment at Bandora and other equally hazardous schemes. Now, a trader who embarks in a speculation who can only meet his abilities on the success of that schemes, who makes no calculation of possible loss, and who makes no provision to meet such possible and probable loss, is guilty of contracting debts without a reasonable expectation of paying them; and I consider the insolvent has clearly in that matter also made himself amenable to punishment under the 51st section of the Insolvent Act. The next charge is that of fraudulent preference of one particular creditor, the insolvent's brother. With this charge I have had some difficulty in dealing, for I confess I have very little doubt in my own mind that the insolvent did make over this property to his brother in contemplation of his insolvency, and with the intention of defeating the object of the suit, and securing, if possible, the benefit of the property for his brother. Still this being a criminal charge, though I may be morally certain of the fact, it appears to me that—as it is just possible that at the time he may not have so directly looked to the ultimate object of insolvency, and that his immediate object may have been to obtain money to defend himself on the criminal charge brought against him—in this criminal charge I think I am bound to give him the benefit of the very slight doubt which has occurred, and, therefore, acquit him of that charge. I shall, however, make no order on the subject whether this conveyance to his brother is not void or such as way come in under the 24th section. That is not a matter on which I think I am called to adjudge. It will lie with the Official Assignee to take such steps as he may consider proper to get this conveyance set aside:—and my proper course will be to leave that for Dr. Lisboa, that he may—if he is so badly advised, as to wish it—raise the question in a separate case. Then in addition I will say in reference to the insolvent's general conduct that it is clearly admitted he is before the Court as a trader, and the Court in dealing with such is bound to look if traders who come for relief are generally honest or otherwise. He admits that as a director and chairman of the directors of the National Finance Company, he entered upon important transactions that he did not record in the minute book; that he caused shares to be allotted to himself in the names of other persons, and that he borrowed money for himself in the name of another man, with the view of concealing what he knew to be wrong. It would also seem from the evidence of the manager that, though a party to the large advance made to another director, by name Mooljee Canjee, he not only repudiated all liability on account of the part he took in the transaction, but neglected to aid the Company in recovering what was due by the said defaulting director. All these are dishonest and wrongful acts, though it would seem that some of them were common in Bombay among all classes of speculators at the time of the share mania, and it is necessary that I should consider them before giving the insolvent the relief which he seeks. I, myself, am at a loss to see how the public prosecution should have fallen against him. It appears to me that if it has been properly conducted it could hardly have failed; and I think it is a great pity he has not been made an example of for the benefit of the community of this town. Looking, therefore, generally into the character of the insolvent's transactions, at his reckless trading, and speculation in shares, and his general contortions and wrongful conduct as a director of public Companies, I shall direct that hearing of this case be adjourned for one year, and I shall withdraw from him the order of protection he got. If nothing further has transpired during the year for the Court to consider, he shall then be discharged as regards all his creditors with the exception of the two opposing but not discharged with regard to them, but further be imprisoned for our year and then he shall get protection. The protection order already granted is this instant withdrawn.—In reply to Mr. Farran, The insolvent shall, at the end of a year, be discharged from all his creditors except the two opposing ones unless he has committed some new act within that time. He might do some new act to prevent the Court giving him his discharge at all, but as far as at present seen, the case is finally settled.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

IMPORTANT REMARKS BY MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.

ON Tuesday afternoon Mr. McCulloch appeared before Mr. Justice Westropp at the High Court, in the matter of the petition for the removal of Mr. P. E. Bendir from the office of liquidator of the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, for the purpose of addressing the Court on the point whether, on the 6th March, Damodher Heerjee stated in Raghoo Shamjee's shop that Mr. Bendir had kept the balance of Rs 1,000 which remained, after payment of Rs. 1,500 in compromise of Jadowjee Ruttonsey's debt, out of the sum of Rs. 2,500 given to Damodher by Jadowjee—the learned counsel contending that it that question was decided in the affirmative, the Court must hold the petitioners justified in having come to the Court to ask for an investigation of the matter, even though the dismissal of the petition was the result of the proceedings which had been taken, and, further, that their costs should be paid out of the assets of the Bank.

His Lordship said that, even supposing he was satisfied that the petitioners—in particular Mathooradass Lowjee—had believed the statement which Damodher Heerjee was alleged to have made, and that Damodher Heerjee had actually made the statement that the Rs. 1,000 had been kept by Mr. Bendir, he was inclined to think that he would not be justified in giving the petitioners their costs out of the assets of the Company. It must be taken now that as against Mr. Bendir this petition had been presented improperly, and without due consideration as to whether there were any sufficient grounds for proceeding against him. Besides, it appeared to him that if these persons had believed Damodher, and that Damodher had really made the statement in question, any proceeding which might have been taken should have been against him only (unless other information, implicating Mr. Bendir, was obtained by enquiries instituted for the purpose), and that in that case the proceeding could not have been in the matter of the Indian Peninsula Bank, of which Damodher was neither a liquidator, nor—as far as he (His Lordship) knew—a shareholder,—nor was he in any situation in or relating to that Company. It would simply have been a prosecution of Damodher Heerjee, and the Court could not under such circumstances have ordered payment of the costs of the prosecution out of the assets of the Indian Peninsula Bank. Would he be justified in placing that burden on funds which would be coming to persons who had not joined in this petition?—a petition which, as he had already said, had in his opinion been brought without sufficient grounds. The proceeding would have been against Damodher Heerjee alone, and might either have been taken in the Police Office, or might have been taken in this Court, by persons interested in the estates under Act XXVIII. of which he might be a trustee, or in the companies winding up under the Companies Act of which he might be a liquidator,—but in no such case could the Court make the Indian Peninsula Bank pay the costs. He did not think, therefore, that even if Mr. McCulloch did establish the point he wished to argue, he could order costs to be paid out of the assets of the Company. He had no hesitation, if it was desired, to state his views—such as they were—with regard to the charge against Damodher Heerjee. His views were by no means positive on the point, for there were difficulties both in the case against Damodher and in the case for him.

Mr. McCulloch contended that his clients had had no other course open to them but to bring the petition.

His Lordship said it was clear that the matter had been known to Mr. McCulloch's clients before the meeting of shareholders on the 25th March, and yet that neither then nor at the interview with Mr. Bendir on the 24th—nor indeed on any other occasion—was there any endeavour made to ascertain the truth of the matter.

Mr. McCulloch said it would have served no purpose to ask Mr. Bendir whether there was any truth in the statement, as he would of course have denied it.

His Lordship mentioned Mr. Wildy, Damodher Heerjee, and Madhowjee Visram as persons from whom they might have sought to obtain information. His impression was, he said, that the petitioners had been anxious to spring a mine under Mr. Bendir, and it was because of this—because they had rushed into Court without sufficient grounds—and because every chargethey had brough forward against Mr. Bendir had been disproved—that he had ordered that Mr. Bendir's costs should be paid by the petitioners. He could not forget that an attempt had been made at the meeting to press Mr Bendir to resign—that those who made it were indignant because of its failure—and that there was a very hostile feeling towards the liquidators on the part of at least two of Mr McCulloch's clients—one of whom, however, had withdrawn from the case. It seemed to him that the petitioners had tried to take Mr. Bendir by surprise, for, otherwise, he could not understand why they had not brought forward the matter at the meeting of shareholders.

Mr. McCulloch was instructed that their reason was that the matter was not then ripe enough to enquire about.

His Lordship remarked that those instructions were directly contrary to the evidence.

Mr. McCulloch said the investigation had been directly for the benefit of the shareholders in general.

His Lordship did not see how it had done any good to the shareholders.

Mr. McCulloch admitted that the only result had been to give Mr. Bendir an opportunity of denying the charges, but he submitted that if another result had happened and the case had been proved it would have been a most important investigation. His Lordship must see the great difficulty there was in enquiring into these things; and he considered that public policy required that encouragement should be given to persons to bring forward matters of this kind.

His Lordship said he had given the petitioners unprecedented advantage in the course of the enquiry, for the very reason that the moral atmosphere of Bombay was reputed to require clearing up and that he was reluctant to increase any fogginess there might be in that atmosphere by throwing the slightest obstacle in the way of the enquiry.

After a good deal of discussion (to the same effect as the above),

His Lordship said—I am unable to make up my mind as to whether Damodher did make the statement ascribed to him or not. I think there are suspicious circumstances on both sides of the case. It undoubtedly was the fact that he assisted in procuring a loan for Madhowjee Visram, and Madhowjee Visram was very anxious to deny that, so far as he could, but the fact that Damodher had assisted was extracted from him bit by bit, very much against his inclination. I think also that Madhowjee Visram's account about the various compromises that were offered—about his not communicating them to Gocouldass when Gocouldass called on the subject—and about Gocouldass not knowing what the sums offered were—is not easily credible. I have a difficulty in believing that. I am inclined to believe that Gocouldass knew perfectly well what sums were offered, and as, therefore, I have next to no doubt that all these parties who were anxious to procure this compromise—Jadowjee and all of them—were perfectly well aware before the 6th of March that Mr. Bendir was willing to accept Rs. 2,000, it is difficult to see why they would send Rs. 2,500 for the purpose of compromising the claim with Mr. Bendir. But on the other side—(there are other minor matters which cast doubt on your view of the case, but which I don't think it is worth while now to enter into)—there were points in Damodher Heerjee's evidence which I was not at all satisfied with. I think that if he stated his intention of taking any commission for himself out of the sum of Rs. 2,500, to anybody else but Raghoo Shamjee, he did so in the scantiest possible form; and it is, in fact, very doubtful to me that he did inform anybody but Raghoo that he intended to help himself to commission for former transactions out of that sum. I have considerable doubt about that on his own evidence, and as to Raghoo Shamjee's evidence I don't think that on that point it carries the matter much further: it was not so satisfactory to me in that respect as it ought to be. * * * * I think there are two views of this case possible, in regard to Damodher Heerjee, and as to which ought to be adopted I cannot positively say. The first view is that Damodher's story is true, that he did say that he had stipulated with Raghoo for the commission, and that he did directly hint to Jadowjee and the others that the money was to be taken, or that Raghoo did so for him; and secondly, there is the other view, that he had settled positively with Raghoo that he must be remunerated for the former transaction, that, however, he obtained that commission from the parties without them in the first instance knowing why the money was deducted, and that he *may* have given, when he returned from the liquidator's office, the answer which your clients allege he did give—viz, that the money was retained by Mr. Bendir. I think that is a possible case. Then, there is the other, his own allegation that he did nothing of the kind. Now, I think it would be impossible satisfactorily to come to a conclusion on the evidence as it stands. And as this is a charge against character I would have to come to a conclusion as clearly as if the man were standing at the dock and arraigned for taking this money under false pretences—for certainly it would be that, if he made the statement which your clients allege he did make, leading them to believe that this money was not to be taken by himself but by Mr. Bendir. Well, I cannot say I am satisfied as to that. There are circumstances in the evidence of Madhowjee Visram and Gocouldass Mooljee which render me doubtful on the point. But I am far from saying that I am positive their statements are untrue as regards their allegation that Damodher said the money had been kept by Mr. Bendir. It is possible he did make that statement, but I am unable to come to that conclusion in such a way as to feel justified in attaching a stigma to Damodher Heerjee—which I would be doing were I to give you costs. Of course, were you to go into an argument as to this, all that I have just said would be subject to change by what the argument might bring out. But I have looked very carefully into the matter, and I am not satisfied, Mr. McCulloch, as to which is the true story, and as to whether there is not a certain amount of truth on both sides. I think it is very possible that Madhowjee Visram has helped to deceive your clients—or at least helped by his conduct to induce your clients to think that they had a better case against Damodher than possibly they had; but as to which is really the true case, I cannot undertake upon the evidence to say. You see, were I to come to that conclusion, it would be to pronounce this man (Damodher) unfit to be a liquidator; it would be, also, to say that he was a proper subject for a criminal prosecution;—and on this evidence I do not feel that I could say that. But I am far from being in a state of mind which is satisfactory to myself as to which is the right view of the case.

Mr. McCulloch said he would not pursue the argument if His Lordship was of opinion that, even if the point was established, he could not give the petitioners costs.

His Lordship mentioned another thing which struck him as a difficulty in the case, though not an insuperable one perhaps,—viz., that Raghoo Shamjee should side with Damodher Heerjee, with whom he was in no respect related, rather than with Jadowjee, who was his son-in-law. He added that it would be a dangerous precedent to give costs when any enquiry of this kind was set up, even although it resulted in no benefit whatever to the Company.

Mr. Dunbar (for Damodher Heerjee) presumed it was unnecessary for him to address the Court on his client's case.

The Judge—I am not to be understood as holding out to any party the advisabilty of future litigation.

Mr. Dunbar—I understand your Lordship does not express any opinion on the subject.

The Judge—On the contrary, the only thing I say is, that I have great doubt on the subject. But I have no doubt whatever that these charges against Mr. Bendir were unsustainable, every one of them.

Mr. McCulloch—Of course we don't pay Damodher's costs?

The Judge—Damodher must pay his own costs. I should say, although not affecting to decide the question as to Damodher's truth or as to the truth of the witnesses who were opposed to him, I do not think that he put himself in a situation which it is desirable that a liquidator of other estates should put himself in—that is, in negotiating compromise in regard to an association with which he had got nothing to do. I think that he would have been more prudent and would have acted with more delicacy and better taste if he had not interfered at all about this matter or attempted to carry out any compromise with Mr. Bendir in connection with the Indian Peninsula Bank. It now only remains for me to say that I cannot comply with the request to appoint Mr. Wildy. I think that having regard to the fact that at all events a considerable portion of the shareholders were decidedly dissatisfied with Mr. Bendir,—although it seems to me on unreasonable grounds,—that I ought not to do anything which might tend to increase their dissatisfaction with him, and it probably would do so were I to appoint as liquidator a gentleman who, howsoever respectable he may be, and unimpeachable his conduct, (and there has been nothing against Mr. Wildy, so far as I have seen, in this Court,) has been an accountant in Mr. Bendir's office and has been under his control. And besides, I understand a great portion of the shareholders voted against Mr. Wildy at the meeting of shareholders, although on a scrutiny the person who counted the votes found a majority of either one or two, or at all events a very small number, in his favour. I think that, as it seems to me it would be proper to appoint a second liquidator here, inasmuch as there were originally more liquidators than one, and as there is great doubt under the Act whether when a company starts with three liquidators the Court can reduce the number to one, and whether there can legally be less than two,—that I ought to appoint some person who is quite independent of all these questions which have arisen and who is in no way mixed up in this matter. And so I have determined to appoint a gentleman whose mode of conducting business I have had some opportunity to see in connection with other liquidations, and whose character I believe stands very high—I mean Mr. T. F. Punnett,—as co-liquidator with Mr. Bendir.

Mr. McCulloch—I was under the impression that that gentleman was leaving Bombay.

The Judge—I have asked him whether he was willing to accept the office, and he said he was; and I don't suppose he would have said so if he intended to leave Bombay.

Mr. McCulloch said he had seen some advertisement about the sale of Mr. Punnett's furniture, but that probably Mr. Punnett was merely changing his residence.

Mr. Mayhew (for Mr. Bendir) said there was a matter which it was necessary to bring before His Lordship in connection with Mr. Wildy's salary. On the 15th March the contract between Mr. Wildy and the company terminated, and there was then some arrangement made by which Mr. Wildy was to continue in his situation for two months longer pending the settlement of this question of the appointment of a new liquidator. It was necessary that the payment of Mr. Wildy's salary for those two months should be sanctioned by the Court.

The Judge—Mr. Wildy has officiated as accountant up to the present time?

Mr. Mayhew—Yes.

The Judge—And you say he is entitled by that arrangement to two months' salary from 15th March?

Mr. Mayhew—Yes.

The Judge—At what rate?

Mr. Mayhew—At the same rate as his salary before that time, namely, Rs. 500 a month.

The Judge—Well, I do not think that an accountant is any longer required; in fact, I think that for some time past an accountant was not required. I think that the three liquidators might have got on without an accountant. However, as Mr. Wildy has filled the office, he must be paid; and as one-half of the shareholders at all events were anxious to have him as their liquidator, I think in all due respect to those shareholders that is the least I can do. I therefore order payment of his salary for those two months.

His Lordship afterwards made the following remarks:—With regard to those liquidations I very frequently see statements of liquidators having managers. I am sure I do not see why liquidators should not manage themselves. I have very frequently seen advertisements in the newspapers that So and So was to apply to "the manager," who appeared to be a person independent of the liquidators—or at least not one of the liquidators. Well, I do not know whether these managers have been appointed with the assent of any of the Judges. I certainly have no recollection of having ever appointed a manager myself, and I have always understood that when a liquidator was appointed he was intended to be a working man—not a gentleman to look on and let others do the work.

Mr. Mayhew—So far as Mr. Bendir is concerned, he has been an actual working liquidator.

The Judge—I don't say this is a case, in so far as the companies in which he is concerned have come before me, he has always appeared *in propria persona*. But I do not understand either trustees under Act XXVIII. or liquidators under the Companies Act employing managers, unless they pay the managers out of their own commission. If they do that, of course they are entitled to appoint them, but I do not understand them paying a manager out of the assets of the estate. I never sanctioned anything of the kind. It appearing to me that it is unnecessary there should be an accountant any longer in this association, I take this opportunity of saying that I think unnecessary officers employed in a liquidation ought to be paid by the liquidators themselves. I do not think either trustees under Act XXVIII. or liquidators under the Companies Act were intended to be gentlemen at large and to get others to do the work at the expense of the Company.

In reply to a question by Mr. Mayhew,

His Lordship said—I appoint Mr. Punnett liquidator with Mr. Bendir, and I suppose he will receive his commission for the time the liquidation will yet last—or on the distribution. I don't know how that will be; it will be a matter for Chambers perhaps. As to Mr. Wildy he is to get his salary for the two months, and is no longer to continue an officer of this Company, at least at the expense of the Company. The liquidators may keep him on at their own expense if they like him. Some clerks of course are necessary for the purposes of the liquidation.

The matter here dropped.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BYCULLA SCHOLARS AT KHANDALLA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—No boys or girls of the Byculla Schools have been killed or in any way hurt by tigers. The report is altogether incorrect. It arose from a false statement which a mischievous boy made in a letter to his sister.

Please publish this in the *Bombay Gazette*, and you will oblige many anxious inquirers.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. E. WALTERS.

Khandalla Barracks, 20th April 1868.

CABUL.

(*Englishman.*)

As every thing bearing on the state of parties at Cabool at the present time must be of interest, we give below the substance of a letter forwarded through Shikarpore, bringing news down to 20th March.

Ameer Shere Ali marched from Herat about the middle of February, at the head of a force of 12,000 men with 24 guns, with the object of opening the campaign against Candahar. He halted at a place called Bagwar on the Herat frontier, and sent forward his son Mahomed Yakoob Khan, Meer Afzul Khan, and other chiefs with 6,000 men and 16 guns. Yakoob Khan halted at Washem, said to be 150 miles west of Candahar, and waited for his father to come up. To meet this invasion Sirdar Mahomed Azeez Khan, son of Ameer Azim Khan, and joint Governor of Candahar, proceeded to Girishk with 2 regiments, 6 guns and 800 sowars. He was speedily followed by Mahomed Omar Khan, brother of the Ameer, with another brigade of 2 regiments, 4 guns, and 100 sowars under Sirdar Khooshdil Khan. These forces encamped on the northern bank of the Helmund, about two days' march from their adversaries. Mahomed Surwur, son of the Ameer and Governor of Candahar was, at the date when the news left Candahar, making every preparation to support Azeez Khan. He had at his disposal 5 regiments, 1,000 sowars, 12 guns, and 700 Jazailches. Of this reserve he had sent on to Girishk 2 regiments, 600 sowars, and 400 Jazailches. An understanding was reported to exist between Ameer Shere Ali and Abdool Rahman Khan.

The tyranny of the sons of Azim Khan at Candahar had been so excessive, that the advance of Shere Ali sufficed to throw the whole city into a state of anarchy. Numbers deserted to the camp of Yacoob Khan, and so greatly was the success of Shere Ali desired by the people, that daily prayers were offered on his behalf.

IRELAND AND BENGAL.

(*Englishman.*)

THE analogy which, during the rise of Fenianism, we pointed out between the state of rural society in Ireland and in Bengal, has been greatly fortified by recent events. English statesmen and writers have come to recognise, in this strange and obstinate resistance to authority, something deeper than class animosity, or the local pressure of any particular law. The abolition of the Anglican Church in Ireland will not now satisfy the Irish people. Even the reformation of the land tenure will be of doubtful success, and English public men are beginning to see that the change required is not an alteration of this or that feature of our system, but of the system itself. Let us for a few minutes compare Ireland with Bengal. The inhabitants of both belong to the same great division of the human family, but they form varieties of it almost equally distinct from our own Saxon race. Now it is the characteristic of different races to evolve, and to require different systems of government, different systems of jurisprudence, and a rural economy based on distinct plans. The Irish, not less than the natives of India, illustrate this fact. Like the Bengalis, and unlike the English, they exhibit a national tenacity to agricultural pursuits unknown among ourselves. The Celts of France and the Celts of Ireland cling to their little farms in spite of poverty, very much in the same way as the Hindus. Again, Ireland, like Bengal, is not a manufacturing country, while the English form the very type of a manufacturing nation. It is, therefore, comparatively, a matter of indifference whether the land system of England is good or bad, for if it be so bad as to drive the peasantry from the rural parts, they can find wages in the mercantile and manufacturing centres. But in Ireland and in Bengal the land is still almost the sole source of subsistence, and it becomes a question of the highest importance, not only that the national tenures, that is, the tenures naturally developed by the race in its present state of civilisation, should be understood, but that they should so far as possible be given effect to.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE Abyssinian Expedition advances slowly; it is to be hoped also surely. The constant cry which we hear is want of transport. Nor is this unnatural. The country is mountainous, and the mountains are naturally sterile. The valleys, where under favourable conditions plentiful crops might be grown, have been rendered desert by frequent raids of petty chieftains at war with one another, by greater chieftains in rebellion against Theodore, or by the army of Theodore himself. In a country so disturbed the peasantry not unnaturally have given up growing large crops with the object of storing grain. To do so would have been useless, as the first band of warriors who chanced to pass their way would have appropriated their stores. Their object has been only to grow so much as would suffice for their immediate wants. Consequently no supplies to any extent can be obtained in the country by our army, and the force is obliged to depend for provisions almost entirely upon the shipping. The carriage of food from Annesley Bay to Antalo, where the advanced guard now is, would not be at all difficult in a civilized country where railways, or even tolerable roads, were available. But to transport provisions for a force of five thousand men, which is about the number of our troops now collected on the highlands of Abyssinia, is a very different matter. Till quite lately, pack transport was the only means of conveying stores from the base of operations to the highlands. It is only a question of simple arithmetic to calculate how many mules would be required to supply the daily food of five thousand men, when it is known that each man's food, including waste in carriage, may be estimated at 3 lbs. a day, and that the load each animal can carry is about 150 lbs. But the calculation which appears so simple becomes complicated when it has to be taken into account that the transport animal itself has to be fed, and that the only way of conveying food to it is to force it to carry its provender on its own back. An animal requires at least 6 lbs. of food daily, and thus, in any length of distance such as the sixteen marches between the sea and Antalo, the animal eats almost as much as it carries, and very little is left at the end to be deposited in the Commissariat depots.

Since the beginning of February the road between Zoolla and Senafe has been, although not without great difficulty, made practicable for wheeled transport. Provisions are now brought up to the highlands by carts, which is an immense economy in transport. The road beyond Senafe is still available for pack animals only, but in a few days it is hoped that it will be open for carts at least as far as Addigerat. Antalo is the half-way house between the sea coast and Magdala, and, till a certain stock of provisions is secured there, the army cannot advance with any certainty of not being compelled very shortly to retreat for want of food. As soon as the Expedition to Abyssinia was decided upon, those who inquired most cursorily into the subject soon became aware that things would be exactly as they have been proved to be, and that the army would have to rely upon its ships for almost all the necessaries of life. Any ordinary person starting on such an expedition would have considered it necessary to prepare for the carriage of his supplies, and to provide an abundant transport. The general in charge of

scientific corps a set of officers whose attainments, in pure mathematics at least, would fall short of the standard lately attained.

It is generally stated, with some assurance, that a younger race of cadets would be more amenable to discipline, and this would certainly be the case if they are to be compared with older cadets brought up under the present system. But such a comparison is hardly just, for it is certain that a change will be made in the direction of more liberty, if not in that of a lower age. Another argument in favour of youthful candidates for cadetships may be given on excellent authority. It seems that many boys are sent to our public schools, especially Rugby, to acquire a sound fundation of classics, and such an amount of mathematics as will enable them to pass for Woolwich with or without an interval of cramming. Up to the age of fifteen or sixteen the original intention holds good. But the one of the boys begins to show extraordinary talents, and the parents, duly informed, renounce their plans, and decide that he shall go to the University. Thus our scientific corps lose some of the brightest intellects in the country. It is easily comprehensible that every year of delay affords opportunity for a fresh winnowing, by which more of the wheat is taken from the mass of candidates.

We have thus far said nothing on the question of early or late promotion, but it is that, of all others, most important to the service and the public. All the tendency of modern warfare is towards short and sharp campaigns. The military art makes as rapid strides as any other nineteenth-century art or science. Without detracting from the value of cool heads to plan, it must be confessed that never was there such need for quickness and vigour of execution. And how can dash be looked for among a collection of antiquated warriors? Versatility of thought and brilliancy in action will avail more among the new combinations necessitated by modern arms and modern methods of fighting than any amount of studious pedantry. Therefore, above all things regimental officers should be men in the vigour of life and with hope to cheer them on. If the age of obtaining commissions is high, there will certainly be much difficulty in keeping up a flow of promotion sufficiently rapid to preserve efficiency in the ranks of the service. Happily in England the good of the services, and must ever be, the good of the public; for the army is here, more than in any other country, a part of the public.

We have spoken chiefly of education at Woolwich, because the entrance to the Military College at Sandhurst is more or less governed by that of Woolwich. The education of infantry officers needs not such elaboration as the instruction of the scientific corps. The examination is easier, and many of the successful candidates for a commission in the Line are all the stronger for having prepared themselves for higher tests, even though they have failed to come up to the required standard. It is common for lads to try for Woolwich and Sandhurst at nearly the same time, taking the higher place if they can, but otherwise resting content with the lower. Hence it is clear that the age of admission to Sandhurst must not be lowered beyond that for Woolwich.

If we are justified in believing that public opinion will gradually narrow the question to a choice between a university system with laxer discipline and a reduction in age, it seems certain that the latter decision will be arrived at. At Oxford and Cambridge there are young men of all ranks and fortunes, many of whom never intend to trouble themselves with intellectual labour. In the military schools all are destined for one profession, and the country, which partly pays for their education, has a right to insist that no time shall be wasted. On the whole, we think that the advocates of a lower age for admission to Woolwich and Sandhurst have rather the best of the argument; and if a rumour lately mentioned by a morning contemporary be true, and the present limit of sixteen to nineteen years of age is to be lowered by two years, we shall not be disposed to quarrel with the Council of Military Education.

SKETCHES IN CENTRAL ASIA.*

(Saturday Review.)

M. VAMBERY has attempted a somewhat dangerous experiment that of making up a second book from the materials available for a first. Few of us can help bursting out the best of what we have to say on any subject at the first opportunity, and a traveller telling the story of his travels is certainly no exception to the rule. *A priori*, then, we should except the present volume of M. Vambery to be less valuable and entertaining than the one which he published three years ago. But before pointing out how much this is actually the case, or what success M. Vambery has met with, we may notice some incidental circumstances very much in his favour. When he wrote formerly, he may have had reason to dread the public apathy concerning everything which bore the name of Central Asia. His chief claim to be heard lay in the romantic nature of his adventure and not at all in the interest taken in the countries which he traversed. The case has now changed altogether. Political interest in Central Asia has revived, and a good account of the whole region by a recent traveller could not but be welcome. Moreover, it happens that although M. Vambery did not traverse the whole region, his route lay through precisely those parts of it to which most interest is for the moment attached. What we are curious about is the country intervening between the Russian frontier in Independent Tartary and India—or, rather, the area enclosed between the Caspian and the Indus in the one direction, and between the Persian desert and the Russian frontier in Independent Tartary in another—the scene of Russian encroachments towards the north-west of India, the possible field of efforts in attack or defence of the Indian Empire; and this was the district over whose length and breadth, with a few exceptions, M. Vambery wandered. He traversed, at the commencement of his adventure, the Persian province of Mazanderan, bordering on the Caspian; and, on his return, the whole length of the Persian province of Khorassan, from the frontier of Affghanistan to the verge of Mazanderan. The middle part of his journey was occupied in traversing the oases of Turkestan and the intervening deserts so far as the country is still unoccupied by Russia—Khiva, Bokhara (including the semi-independent province of Shehr-i-Sebz), and several of the States on the left bank of the Oxus; as well as Herat, the most westerly province of Affghanistan, Samarcand, the extreme point to which he advanced, though then distant from the Russian frontier, is now within a few miles of the most advanced Russian post. If M. Vambery had only ascended the left bank of the Oxus as far as Balkha and Kunduz, and taken in Eastern Affghanistan—that is, the part of the whole region nearest to India—his tour would have been complete. What he has left unvisited, however, it was not so important in a political view to survey. Recent Indian information regarding the districts immediately adjacent to our north-west frontier is comparatively ample, but this is not the case with respect to the districts beyond—especially the oases of Turkestan—which are nearer to the Russian frontier. It is also a circumstance in M. Vambery's favour that since the Central Asiatic furor of nigh thirty years ago there has been little travelling in the scene of his adventures. He is inferior to many of his predecessors who had scientific, military, and political knowledge to guide their observations, and perhaps other gifts which make their works more valuable as to what they saw; but he occupies an exceptional position as the most recent traveller, and one whose wanderings were widely extended.

Having so much in his favour, M. Vambery's chances of failure in publishing a second volume were very much diminished. The second, it must be allowed, is not so good as the first, which contained the cream of his adventures and of his information. There are chapters which are little more than repetitions, such as the account of the productive power of the oases of Turkestan, the passages relating to the Turkomans and the slave trade, the descriptions of dervishes and dervish life, and of travelling in the desert; but generally the volume is far from being superfluous or irrelevant. The peculiar excellence of M. Vambery is his observation of the inner life of the people of Central Asia, and without many chapters now written his testimony on this head could not be considered complete. He describes more fully than before the peculiar Mahomedanism which reigns to the eastward of Persia so like the fanaticism of the similarly isolated Wahabee communities of Arabia, and he also accounts very plausibly for its origin. The Western Turk, who is met with in Syria and Europe has been altered greatly by his contact with Franks. He has acquired some knowledge of, and respect for, the non-Mahommedan world, is of a tolerant disposition, and has but a feeble hold of many peculiarities of his creed. The Eastern Turk, on the contrary, has been cut off by the Shiite schism of the Persian, through whom chiefly he has had access to Europe, from all Western influences. Anything European must come to him as Persian, and be abominable in his eyes, as everything Persian is. The Eastern Turk is consequently a curious compound of antique Orientalism and fanatical Mahommedanism, one of the most singular features being a clinging to nomad life and habits, to be seen even in the Uzbek, the most civilized of the races in Central Asia. The effect of M. Vambery's description is enhanced by two things—one wholly peculiar to this book. The first is his description of his sensations as a European in making himself a thorough Turk, entering completely into the ways and thoughts of his companions, and not abandoning his mask, waking or sleeping, in company or alone, for a single instant. The other is his account of the Khivan Molloh whom he persuaded to come with him to Pesth; and the gradual opening of whose mind to the wonders of the Western world, which he had formerly despised, and his difficulties in accepting any kind or form of Western Christianity, all alike alien to his modes of thought, are graphically described. M. Vambery also dwells on the circumstance that this long-isolated people is now beginning to feel severely the pressure of the West. The eastern shore of the Caspian, by means of the railway to Nijni-Novgorod and steamers on the Volga is already within a fortnight's journey from England; and, after a single day's travel inland, the stranger may find himself in the midst of this peculiar world. The old organization cannot but be broken up by the tide of influences from the West; and as the type of community is more antique and the distance greater between it and the invading races, the revolution destined to result must be more profound than any similar change necessitated by the abrupt contact of a Mahommedan population with Western influences.

The book is not without chapters altogether new, or which hardly relate to the theme of the former volume. Of these the sketch of the literature of Bokhara, proving as it does the partial civilization of the Asiatic States in spite of barbarous usages, and the wholly barbarous aspect they are apt to present, is of considerable value. We are a little surprised, however, that M. Vambery, instead of furnishing specimens exclusively from his own investigations, should also borrow something from other books, such as the tale from Bronialas Zaleski's work on the Kirghiz Steppes. Of great interest, again, M. Vambery's description of the various races—Turanian and Iranian—which inhabit the oases countries. On questions of ethnography in Central Asia he cannot but be an authority, coming into such close contact as he did with specimens of every variety to be found among the *debris* of races which successive invasions have left, and possessing an intimate colloquial knowledge of more than one Turkish dialect.

Another new and important chapter is that in which M. Vambery describes his journey from Khiva to Kungrad at the mouth of the Oxus. As we pointed out in our review of the first volume, the omission to describe this journey in it was unfortunate. He has now remedied the defect, and communicated the observations he had to make on a country which has been seen by few Europeans. He has also detailed the grounds on which he affirmed, in his first volume, the unsuitability of the Oxus for navigation from the Sea of Aral. This latter question is one of some importance. The Russian hold of the Oxus, on its falling into Russian hands, would be greatly strengthened by their being able to send up steamers from the Sea of Aral. M. Vambery hardly saw enough to affirm the absolute impracticability of the channel, the obstacles of shallowness and shifting sands being most formidable below Kungrad; but even the difficulties which he saw—the straits at Sheikh-Djeli and Kiptchak, the shallows below the latter point, and the waterfall of Kazan-kitken still further down—are obviously great. Still the river is certainly navigable for many miles of its course, and must be useful to any Power which can launch a gunboat on it, though not so useful as it would be with an easy channel into the Aral Sea. M. Vambery, we observe, takes no notice of the Russian project to divert the Oxus into its ancient bed, though he holds firmly to the opinion which is at the bottom of the project, that the Oxus did at one time make its way to the Caspian. If such a diversion of the river could be accomplished, a great difference would be made in the problem of the navigability of the Oxus, which would then be accessible from the Caspian, supplying, as Russian projectors calculate, a water-way from Nijni-Novgorod, by the Volga, the Caspian, and the Oxus, almost to the frontiers of India.

The chapter which will be read with most interest, though the others ought not to be passed over, will probably be the closing one on the rivalry between Russia and England, the political topic which will send most people to the book. M. Vambery's general notion is that there is cause in India for watchfulness of Russian designs; that Russian conquest hardly promotes civilization, the Asiatic being rather more civilized than his Cossack conquerors; that English influence in Central Asia is much more to be desired, in the interests of civilization, than that Russia; and that England should by all means cultivate the friendship of the Affghan people. Perhaps he exaggerates in imputing evil designs to Russia, though a fact like that on which he dwells—the progress of Russia since he wrote his former volume—is not easily explained away. The approach of Russia to the frontier of India is, however, of grave concern to England, whatever the present designs of our new neighbour may be. No doubt also M. Vambery depreciates the effects of Russian conquest as a civilizing influence; for Russia, as a country bringing with it an air of the West, is not to be judged altogether by its Cossack pioneers. The friendship of the Affghan people as a barrier for India against Russia, though much recommended just now by those who should know better than M. Vambery, appears to be rather a problematical remedy against the danger of Russian attack. At best we could never be quite sure of the Affghans. When Russia is in contact with them it would simply be a question, between England and Russia, who could bribe highest in order to secure their aid. If Russia offered the plunder of India, what chance should we have? The Affghans might be very foolish to close with such an offer, but wiser folks than they might readily mistake the relative force of the rival Powers that were tempting them. Another reason for placing small reliance on Affghan friendship is the fact, susceptible of demonstration from our own experience, that powerful armies in Affghanistan can march and fight in defiance of the people. The land is not a waste or barren hills, like the Caucasus, but a mixture of mountain and plain, capable of being held by whatever force occupies the two great plains of Herat and Candahar, and the valley of Cabul. Here reside the bulk of the population, and an army moving through the country could guard its posts and communications without holding every mountain or subduing every tribe. In 1839 and 1840, indeed the expeditionary force was little molested by the people, and no disaster need have happened but for the excessive carelessness in garrisoning Cabul. M. Vambery must also be in error in supposing that Tartar hordes will be more dangerous to Europe when Russia, by completing her railways, can direct them by hundreds of thousands to a given spot. No country which can put a few thousand soldiers with breech-loaders and rifled cannon into the field need have any fear of myriads of Asia's "wildest horsemen." His remarks will perhaps be most valuable as a proof that the agitation in India about the approach of Russia is not, as it seems the fashion to suppose, the result of a professional craving for war. Here is one man who cannot be suspected of having caught the contagion of the services or a taste for Indian Imperialism, yet he marvels as much as any Indian newspaper at the apathy of the Indian and English Governments. True, it may be said, he is a Hungarian, traditionally hostile to Russia; but this will not account altogether for his view. It would rather serve his purpose as a patriotic Hungarian to make England and India forget Central Asia, and concentrate attention on Eastern Europe, where the Hungarian foresees a conflict in which he must fight for the existence of his country.

** Sketches in Central Asia. Additional Chapters on My Travels, Adventures, and on the Ethnology of Central Asia.* By Arminius Vambery. London: W. H. Allen & Co. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

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Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognized by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MÜLLER,
Manager.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight			Is. 11⅞d. per Rupee
"	4 do.		Is. 11 5/8d. do.
"	3 do.		Is. 11 9/16d. do.
"	2 do.		Is. 11 ½d. do.
"	1 do.		Is. 11 7/16d. do.
"	demand		Is. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.		Is. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.		Is. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			Is. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11⅞ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅞ "
3	do.	1/11 9/16 "
2	do.	1/11⅓ "
1	do.	1/11 7/16 "
On demand		1/11 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 ⅜ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4 do.
Do.	12	do. 5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 10th April 1868 EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. G. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 3/8d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 11 9/16d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 11 1/4d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mo' sight above		£50	Is. 11 ¾d. per Rupee
"	4 do.		Is. 11 5/8d. "
"	3 do.		Is. 11 9/16d. "
"	2 do.		Is. 11 ½d. "
"	1 do.		Is. 11 9/16d. "
On demand			Is. 11 ¼d. "
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. Is. 11 7/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months			6 per cent.
6 do.			5 "
3 do.			4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kutrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 7/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11½d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 "
Do. 12 do. 5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Investment or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th April, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL of.....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,500.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

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Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' dailey balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

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The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st April 1868.

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